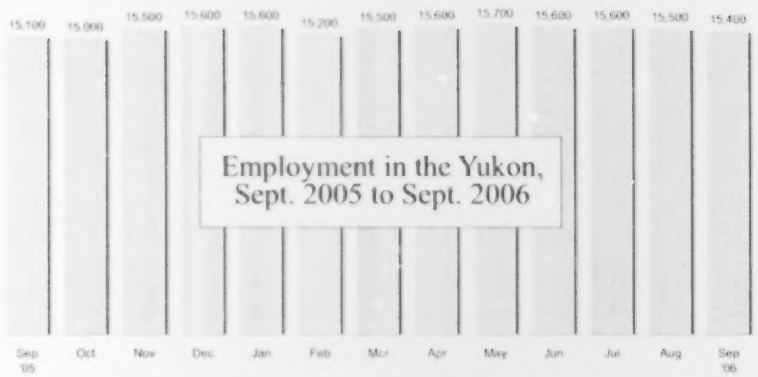
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

September 2006



Yukon's labour force increased by 300 from September 2005 (15,900) to September 2006 (16,200). Of the September 2006 figure, 15,400 or 95.1% were employed and 800 or 4.9% were unemployed. One year ago, in September 2005, there were 15,900 individuals in the labour force of whom 15,100 or 95.0% were employed and 800 or 5.0% were unemployed.

September 2006 Employment at a glance:

- Labour force: 16,200
- Employment: 15,400
- Unemployment: 800
- Unemployment rate: 4.9%
  - *-Last month* *4.9%*
  - *-One year ago* *5.0%*

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PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

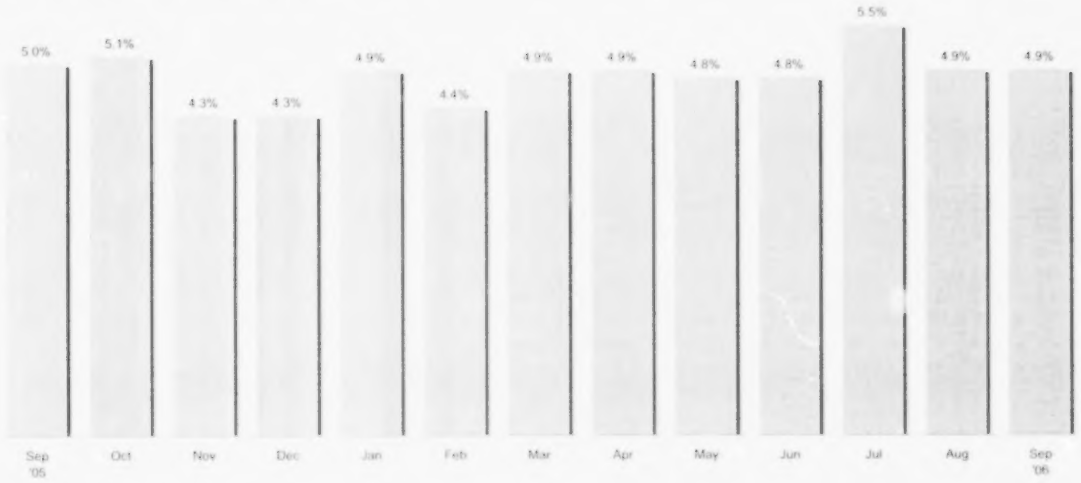
Figures From Across Canada

	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	**15,400**	**800**	**4.9%**
Canada	16,505,000	1,131,000	6.4%
Newfoundland & Labrador	217,400	35,700	14.1%
P.E.I.	68,500	8,300	10.8%
Nova Scotia	439,400	36,900	7.7%
New Brunswick	349,600	34,100	8.9%
Quebec	3,777,300	330,600	8.0%
Ontario	6,487,300	456,300	6.6%
Manitoba	588,200	27,000	4.4%
Saskatchewan	497,300	22,100	4.3%
Alberta	1,879,500	68,800	3.5%
B.C.	2,200,700	111,100	4.8%

This table shows that Yukon ranks fifth in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (4.9%). Alberta's unemployment rate (3.5%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (14.1%) ranked eleventh.

Note: the NWT's figure of 4.6% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 11.6% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and therefore are not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. They also, along with Yukon figures, are three-month moving averages, and therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The unemployment rate has remained relatively stable and low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month to month basis:

		Percentage points *
2005	• August to September	-1.1
	• September to October	0.1
	• October to November	-0.8
	• November to December	0.0
2006	• Dec. '05 to January '06	0.6
	• January to February	-0.5
	• February to March	0.5
	• March to April	0.0
	• April to May	-0.1
	• May to June	0.0
	• June to July	0.7
	• July to August	-0.6
	• August to September	0.0

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

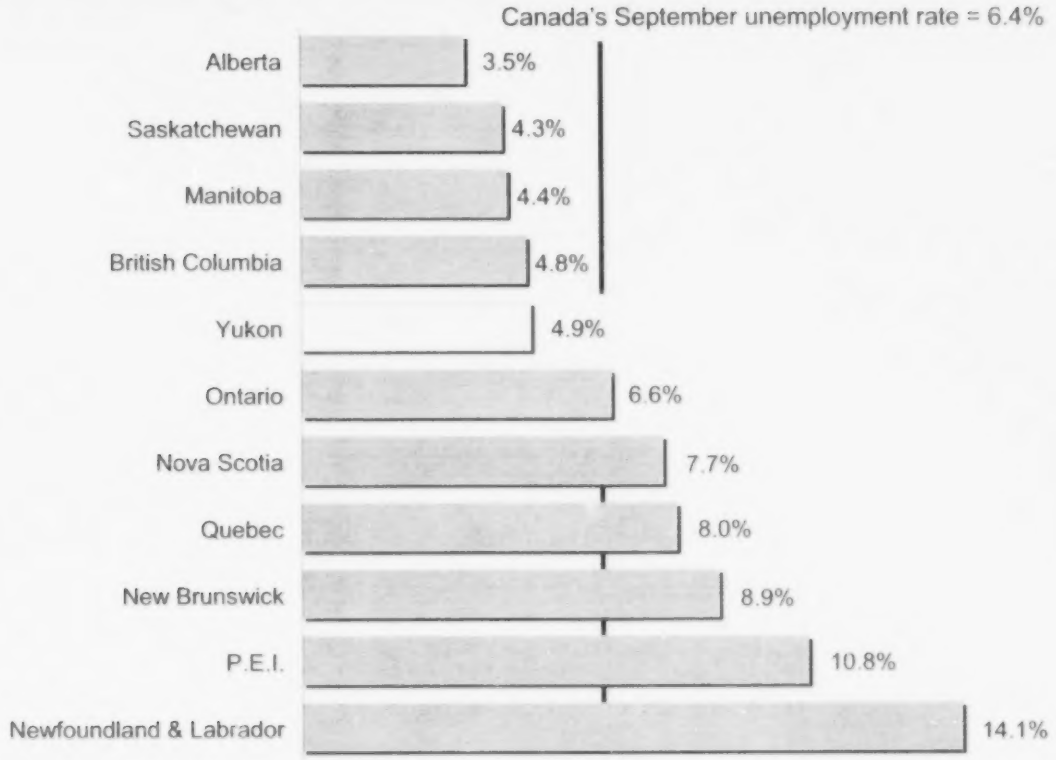
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey, or LFS, has been in operation in the Yukon since January 1992.

Over the last 15 years the average unemployment rate for September has been 8.9%.

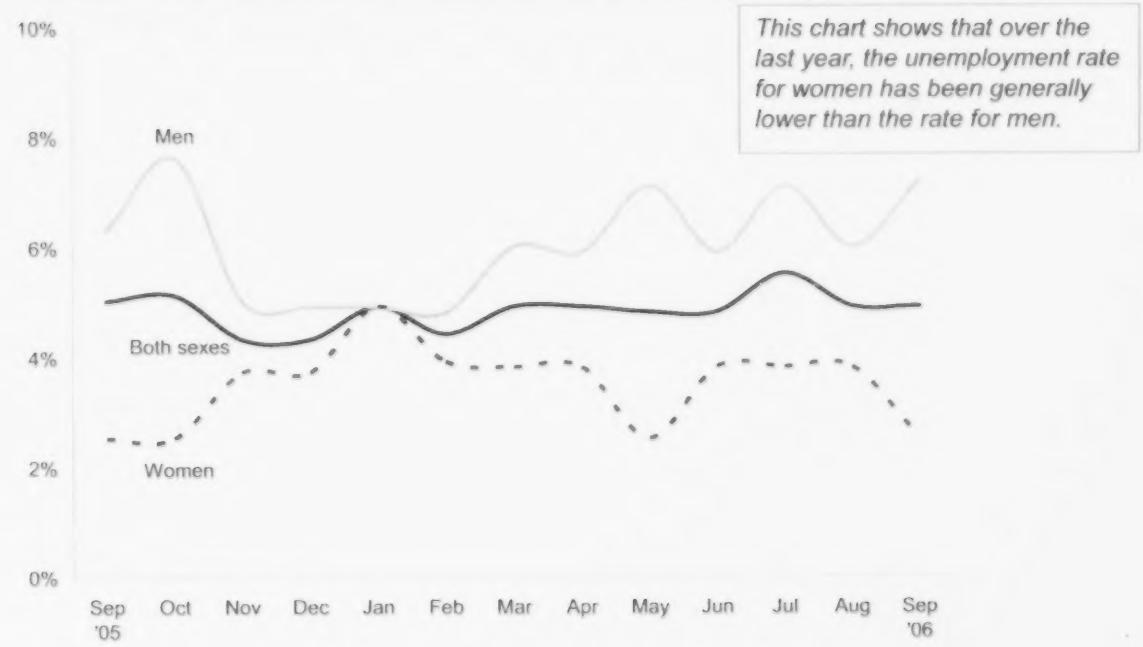
Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between August and September in previous years, since 1992 the rate has fallen 7 times, risen 7 times, and stayed the same once.

	August	September	Change
2006	4.9%	4.9%	0.0%
2005	6.1%	5.0%	-1.1%
2004	5.5%	5.6%	0.1%
2003	11.1%	9.7%	-1.4%
2002	8.0%	7.3%	-0.7%
2001	11.1%	11.0%	-0.1%
2000	10.5%	10.6%	0.1%
1999	10.3%	9.7%	-0.6%
1998	11.0%	9.9%	-1.1%
1997	12.1%	12.7%	0.6%
1996	7.7%	8.2%	0.5%
1995	9.4%	7.4%	-2.0%
1994	10.0%	10.7%	0.7%
1993	11.0%	11.9%	0.9%
1992	9.0%	9.6%	0.6%
Average 1992 to 2006	**9.2%**	**8.9%**	**-0.2%**

Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Yukon — September 2006

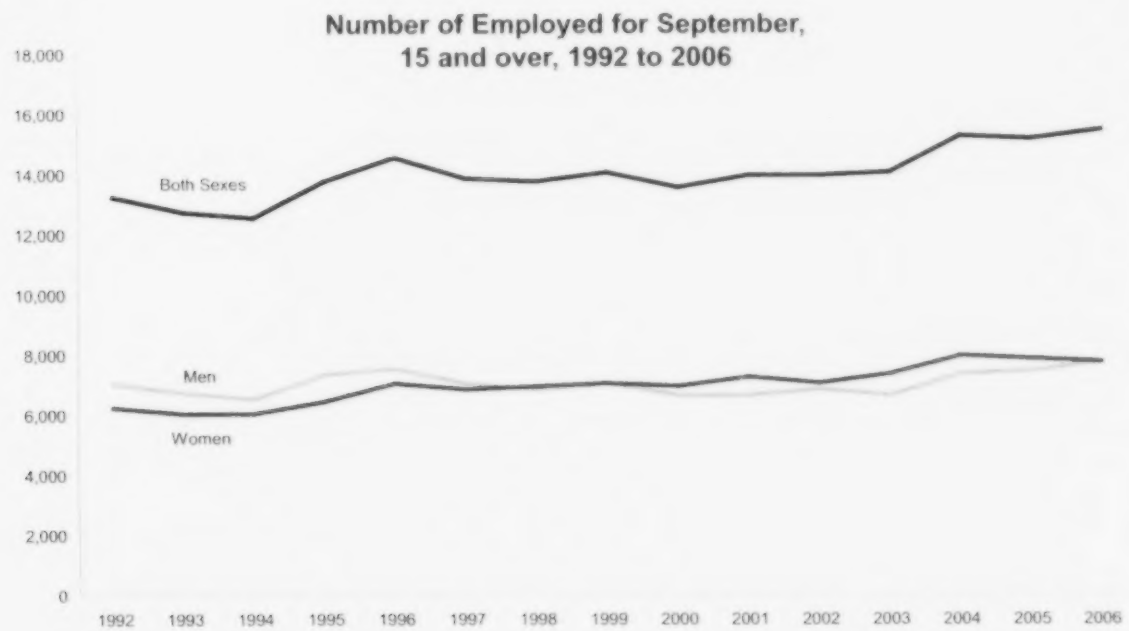


Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over



Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .

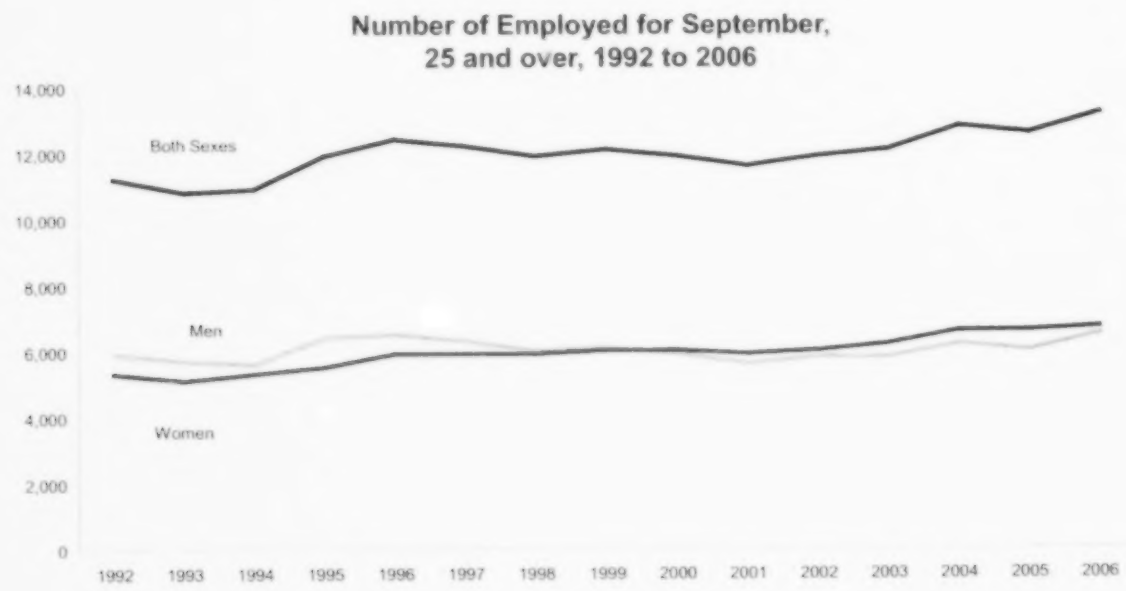
		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2006	Sep	16,200	8,300	7,900	15,400	7,700	7,700	800	600	200
	Aug	16,300	8,400	7,900	15,500	7,900	7,700	800	500	300
	Jul	16,500	8,500	8,000	15,600	7,900	7,700	900	600	300
	Jun	16,500	8,500	8,000	15,600	8,000	7,700	800	500	300
	May	16,500	8,500	8,000	15,700	7,900	7,800	800	600	200
	Apr	16,400	8,500	7,900	15,600	8,000	7,700	800	500	300
	Mar	16,300	8,400	7,900	15,500	8,000	7,500	800	500	300
	Feb	16,000	8,300	7,700	15,200	7,900	7,400	700	400	300
	Jan	16,300	8,200	8,100	15,600	7,900	7,700	600	400	400
2005	Dec	16,200	8,100	8,100	15,600	7,700	7,800	700	400	300
	Nov	16,200	8,000	8,200	15,500	7,600	7,900	700	400	300
	Oct	15,800	7,900	7,900	15,000	7,300	7,800	800	600	200
	Sep	15,900	7,900	8,000	15,100	7,400	7,800	800	500	200
2004	Sep	16,100	7,900	8,200	15,200	7,300	7,900	900	600	300
2003	Sep	15,500	7,800	7,700	14,000	6,600	7,300	1,500	1,100	400
2002	Sep	15,000	7,600	7,300	13,900	6,800	7,000	1,100	800	300
2001	Sep	15,500	7,800	7,700	13,900	6,600	7,200	1,700	1,200	500
2000	Sep	15,100	7,800	7,300	13,500	6,600	6,900	1,600	1,200	400
1999	Sep	15,400	8,000	7,400	14,000	7,000	7,000	1,500	1,000	400
1998	Sep	15,200	7,900	7,300	13,700	6,800	6,900	1,500	1,000	400
1997	Sep	15,800	8,500	7,300	13,800	7,000	6,800	2,000	1,500	500
1996	Sep	15,900	8,400	7,400	14,500	7,500	7,000	1,300	900	400
1995	Sep	14,800	8,000	6,800	13,700	7,300	6,400	1,100	700	400
1994	Sep	14,000	7,500	6,500	12,500	6,500	6,000	1,500	1,000	400
1993	Sep	14,300	7,800	6,600	12,700	6,700	6,000	1,700	1,100	500
1992	Sep	14,600	7,900	6,600	13,200	7,000	6,200	1,400	1,000	400
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**15,300**	**8,000**	**7,300**	**13,900**	**7,000**	**6,900**	**1,400**	**900**	**400**



Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2006	Sep	13,600	6,800	6,800	13,200	6,500	6,700	400	300	*
	Aug	13,500	6,800	6,700	13,100	6,600	6,500	400	200	200
	Jul	13,400	6,800	6,600	13,000	6,500	6,400	400	200	200
	Jun	13,600	6,900	6,700	13,100	6,700	6,500	500	200	200
	May	13,700	6,900	6,800	13,200	6,600	6,600	500	300	200
	Apr	13,700	6,900	6,800	13,300	6,700	6,600	500	200	200
	Mar	13,600	6,900	6,700	13,100	6,600	6,500	500	200	300
	Feb	13,300	6,800	6,500	12,900	6,600	6,300	400	200	200
	Jan	13,300	6,800	6,600	12,900	6,500	6,400	400	200	200
2005	Dec	13,300	6,700	6,500	12,900	6,500	6,500	200	200	*
	Nov	13,200	6,600	6,600	12,800	6,300	6,500	400	200	200
	Oct	13,100	6,400	6,700	12,500	6,000	6,500	600	400	200
	Sep	13,100	6,400	6,700	12,600	6,000	6,600	500	400	200
2004	Sep	13,500	6,600	6,900	12,800	6,200	6,600	700	400	300
2003	Sep	13,200	6,600	6,600	12,100	5,800	6,200	1,100	700	400
2002	Sep	12,700	6,400	6,300	11,900	5,800	6,000	900	600	300
2001	Sep	13,000	6,600	6,400	11,600	5,600	5,900	1,400	900	500
2000	Sep	13,200	6,800	6,400	11,900	5,900	6,000	1,300	900	400
1999	Sep	13,300	6,900	6,400	12,100	6,100	6,000	1,200	800	400
1998	Sep	13,100	6,800	6,300	11,900	6,000	5,900	1,300	800	400
1997	Sep	13,700	7,300	6,400	12,200	6,300	5,900	1,500	1,000	500
1996	Sep	13,500	7,100	6,300	12,400	6,500	5,900	1,000	600	400
1995	Sep	12,800	6,900	5,900	11,900	6,400	5,500	900	500	400
1994	Sep	12,100	6,400	5,700	10,900	5,600	5,300	1,200	800	400
1993	Sep	12,300	6,700	5,700	10,800	5,700	5,100	1,500	1,000	500
1992	Sep	12,400	6,700	5,700	11,200	5,900	5,300	1,200	800	400
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**13,000**	**6,700**	**6,300**	**12,000**	**6,000**	**5,900**	**1,100**	**700**	**400**

* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)



Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2006	Sep	4.9	7.2	2.5	2.9	4.4	*
	Aug	4.9	6.0	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
	Jul	5.5	7.1	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
	Jun	4.8	5.9	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.0
	May	4.8	7.1	2.5	3.6	4.3	2.9
	Apr	4.9	5.9	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9
	Mar	4.9	6.0	3.8	3.7	2.9	4.5
	Feb	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.1
	Jan	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
2005	Dec	4.3	4.9	3.7	1.5	3.0	*
	Nov	4.3	5.0	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Oct	5.1	7.6	2.5	4.6	6.3	3.0
	Sep	5.0	6.3	2.5	3.8	6.3	3.0
2004	Sep	5.6	7.6	3.7	5.2	6.1	4.3
2003	Sep	9.7	14.1	5.2	8.3	10.6	6.1
2002	Sep	7.3	10.5	4.1	7.1	9.4	4.8
2001	Sep	11.0	15.4	6.5	10.8	13.6	7.8
2000	Sep	10.6	15.4	5.5	9.8	13.2	6.3
1999	Sep	9.7	12.5	5.4	9.0	11.6	6.3
1998	Sep	9.9	12.7	5.5	9.9	11.8	6.3
1997	Sep	12.7	17.6	6.8	10.9	13.7	7.8
1996	Sep	8.2	10.7	5.4	7.4	8.5	6.3
1995	Sep	7.4	8.8	5.9	7.0	7.2	6.8
1994	Sep	10.7	13.3	6.2	9.9	12.5	7.0
1993	Sep	11.9	14.1	7.6	12.2	14.9	8.8
1992	Sep	9.6	12.7	6.1	9.7	11.9	7.0
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**8.9**	**11.9**	**5.3**	**8.3**	**10.4**	**6.3**

* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

Yukon's Employment - *seasonally unadjusted figures*

A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (*unadjusted*)

		Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
						%		
2006	Sep	16,900	16,100	800	4,700	4.7	78.6	74.9
	Aug	17,200	16,400	800	4,300	4.7	80.0	76.3
	Jul	17,200	16,300	900	4,300	5.2	80.0	75.8
	Jun	16,700	15,800	900	4,900	5.4	77.7	73.5
	May	16,400	15,600	800	5,100	4.9	76.3	72.6
	Apr	16,100	15,200	800	5,500	5.0	74.5	70.4
	Mar	15,900	15,000	900	5,700	5.7	73.6	69.4
	Feb	15,500	14,700	800	6,100	5.2	71.8	68.1
	Jan	15,900	15,100	800	5,700	5.0	73.6	69.9
2005	Dec	15,900	15,300	700	5,600	4.4	74.0	71.2
	Nov	16,000	15,300	700	5,400	4.4	74.4	71.2
	Oct	16,100	15,300	700	5,400	4.3	74.9	71.2
	Sep	16,500	15,800	700	5,000	4.2	76.7	73.5
2004	Sep	16,800	15,900	900	4,700	5.4	78.1	74.0
2003	Sep	16,000	14,600	1,400	4,900	8.8	76.6	69.9
2002	Sep	15,700	14,600	1,100	4,400	7.0	78.1	72.6
2001	Sep	16,000	14,600	1,400	3,900	8.8	80.4	73.4
2000	Sep	15,700	14,300	1,500	4,200	9.6	78.9	71.9
1999	Sep	16,200	14,800	1,300	3,800	8.0	81.4	74.4
1998	Sep	15,900	14,500	1,400	4,100	8.8	79.5	72.5
1997	Sep	16,600	14,700	1,900	3,600	11.4	82.2	72.8
1996	Sep	16,800	15,500	1,300	3,300	7.7	84.0	77.5
1995	Sep	15,900	14,600	1,300	3,300	8.2	82.8	76.0
1994	Sep	14,900	13,400	1,500	3,600	10.1	80.5	72.4
1993	Sep	15,200	13,600	1,600	3,500	10.5	80.9	72.3
1992	Sep	15,600	14,100	1,500	3,100	9.6	83.4	75.4
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**16,000**	**14,700**	**1,300**	**4,000**	**8.2**	**80.1**	**73.6**

Note: *Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2006	Sep	16,100	14,100	87.6%	2,000	12.4%
	Aug	16,400	14,700	89.6%	1,800	11.0%
	Jul	16,300	14,500	89.0%	1,900	11.7%
	Jun	15,800	13,600	86.1%	2,200	13.9%
	May	15,600	13,100	84.0%	2,500	16.0%
	Apr	15,200	12,600	82.9%	2,600	17.1%
	Mar	15,000	12,400	82.7%	2,600	17.3%
	Feb	14,700	11,900	81.0%	2,900	19.7%
	Jan	15,100	12,000	79.5%	3,100	20.5%
2005	Dec	15,300	12,300	80.4%	3,000	19.6%
	Nov	15,300	12,700	83.0%	2,700	17.6%
	Oct	15,300	12,900	84.3%	2,400	15.7%
	Sep	15,800	13,500	85.4%	2,300	14.6%
2004	Sep	15,900	13,700	86.2%	2,100	13.2%
2003	Sep	14,600	12,500	85.6%	2,100	14.4%
2002	Sep	14,600	12,300	84.2%	2,200	15.1%
2001	Sep	14,600	12,300	84.2%	2,300	15.8%
2000	Sep	14,300	12,000	83.9%	2,300	16.1%
1999	Sep	14,800	12,400	83.8%	2,500	16.9%
1998	Sep	14,500	12,500	86.2%	2,000	13.8%
1997	Sep	14,700	12,400	84.4%	2,200	15.0%
1996	Sep	15,500	13,500	87.1%	2,000	12.9%
1995	Sep	14,600	12,800	87.7%	1,800	12.3%
1994	Sep	13,400	11,800	88.1%	1,600	11.9%
1993	Sep	13,600	11,700	86.0%	1,900	14.0%
1992	Sep	14,100	12,500	88.7%	1,700	12.1%
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**14,700**	**12,700**	**86.4%**	**2,100**	**14.3%**

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2006	Sep	16,100	2,100	14,000
	Aug	16,400	2,000	14,400
	Jul	16,300	2,000	14,400
	Jun	15,800	2,000	13,800
	May	15,600	2,000	13,600
	Apr	15,200	2,000	13,200
	Mar	15,000	2,100	12,900
	Feb	14,700	2,000	12,800
	Jan	15,100	1,900	13,200
2005	Dec	15,300	1,900	13,400
	Nov	15,300	1,900	13,500
	Oct	15,300	2,000	13,400
	Sep	15,800	2,100	13,700

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2004	Sep	15,900	1,700	14,200
2003	Sep	14,600	1,700	12,900
2002	Sep	14,600	2,200	12,400
2001	Sep	14,600	1,800	12,800
2000	Sep	14,300	1,900	12,400
1999	Sep	14,800	1,800	13,100
1998	Sep	14,500	2,100	12,400
1997	Sep	14,700	2,500	12,200
1996	Sep	15,500	2,900	12,500
1995	Sep	14,600	2,400	12,200
1994	Sep	13,400	2,000	11,400
1993	Sep	13,600	2,000	11,600
1992	Sep	14,100	2,800	11,400
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**14,700**	**2,100**	**12,600**

Public and Private Sector Employment

		Total Employed	Public Sector*	Private Sector		
			Employees	Employees	Self-Employed	Total Private Sector
2006	Sep	16,100	5,900	7,400	2,700	10,100
	Aug	16,400	6,200	7,600	2,600	10,200
	Jul	16,300	6,200	7,600	2,500	10,100
	Jun	15,800	6,000	7,400	2,400	9,800
	May	15,600	5,500	7,500	2,500	10,000
	Apr	15,200	5,300	7,400	2,500	9,900
	Mar	15,000	5,400	7,000	2,600	9,600
	Feb	14,700	5,600	6,600	2,600	9,200
	Jan	15,100	5,900	6,600	2,500	9,100
2005	Dec	15,300	5,900	6,500	2,900	9,400
	Nov	15,300	5,900	6,700	2,700	9,400
	Oct	15,300	5,800	7,000	2,500	9,500
	Sep	15,800	6,200	7,200	2,400	9,600
2004	Sep	15,900	5,900	7,400	2,600	10,000
2003	Sep	14,600	5,100	7,000	2,500	9,500
2002	Sep	14,600	5,300	7,000	2,300	9,300
2001	Sep	14,600	6,000	6,100	2,500	8,600
2000	Sep	14,300	6,000	5,500	2,700	8,200
1999	Sep	14,800	5,500	6,400	2,900	9,300
1998	Sep	14,500	6,000	6,400	2,200	8,600
1997	Sep	14,700	5,400	7,100	2,200	9,300
1996	Sep	15,500	5,100	8,000	2,400	10,400
1995	Sep	14,600	5,000	7,000	2,600	9,600
1994	Sep	13,400	4,500	6,400	2,400	8,800
1993	Sep	13,600	5,100	6,400	2,100	8,500
1992	Sep	14,100	5,000	7,000	2,200	9,200
Average Sep 1992 to 2006		**14,700**	**5,500**	**6,800**	**2,500**	**9,300**

** includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment*

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age				% Change Sept 2005 to Sept 2006	
					Men		Women			
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+		
2006	Sep	16,900	3,000	13,900	8,700	7,000	8,200	6,900	Both	
	Aug	17,200	3,400	13,800	8,900	7,000	8,300	6,800	15+	2.4%
	Jul	17,200	3,500	13,700	8,900	6,900	8,300	6,800	15-24	-3.2%
	Jun	16,700	3,000	13,700	8,600	7,000	8,000	6,700	25+	3.7%
	May	16,400	2,800	13,600	8,400	6,900	8,000	6,800		
	Apr	16,100	2,500	13,600	8,300	6,800	7,800	6,800	Men	
	Mar	15,900	2,500	13,400	8,100	6,700	7,800	6,700	15+	3.6%
	Feb	15,500	2,400	13,100	7,900	6,600	7,600	6,500	25+	4.5%
	Jan	15,900	2,700	13,100	7,900	6,600	8,000	6,600		
2005	Dec	15,900	2,700	13,200	7,900	6,600	8,000	6,600	Women	
	Nov	16,000	2,800	13,300	8,000	6,600	8,000	6,600	15+	0.0%
	Oct	16,100	2,700	13,300	8,100	6,600	8,000	6,700	25+	3.0%
	Sep	16,500	3,100	13,400	8,400	6,700	8,200	6,700		

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2006	Sep	16,100	2,600	13,500	8,100	6,700	8,000	6,800
	Aug	16,400	3,000	13,400	8,400	6,800	8,100	6,600
	Jul	16,300	3,100	13,300	8,300	6,700	8,000	6,500
	Jun	15,800	2,600	13,200	8,100	6,700	7,700	6,500
	May	15,600	2,500	13,100	7,800	6,500	7,700	6,600
	Apr	15,200	2,100	13,100	7,700	6,500	7,500	6,600
	Mar	15,000	2,200	12,800	7,600	6,400	7,400	6,500
	Feb	14,700	2,100	12,600	7,500	6,300	7,300	6,300
	Jan	15,100	2,400	12,700	7,500	6,300	7,600	6,400
2005	Dec	15,300	2,400	12,800	7,600	6,400	7,700	6,500
	Nov	15,300	2,500	12,900	7,600	6,400	7,700	6,500
	Oct	15,300	2,600	12,800	7,600	6,200	7,800	6,500
	Sep	15,800	2,800	13,000	7,900	6,400	7,900	6,600

% Change Sept 2005 to Sept 2006	
Both	
15+	1.9%
15-24	-7.1%
25+	3.8%
Men	
15+	2.5%
25+	4.7%
Women	
15+	1.3%
25+	3.0%

Participation Rate

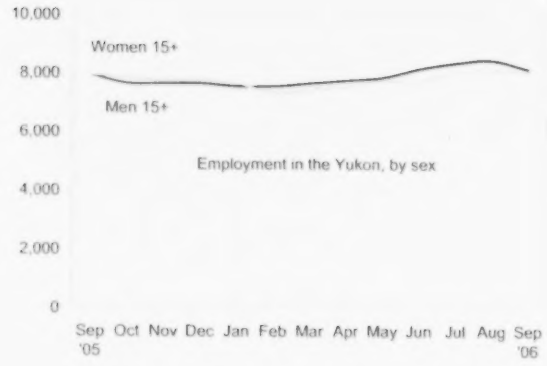
Change (% points) Sept 2005 to Sept 2006	
Both	
15+	1.9
15-24	-2.4
25+	2.8
Men	
15+	2.1
25+	2.6
Women	
15+	0.7
25+	2.2

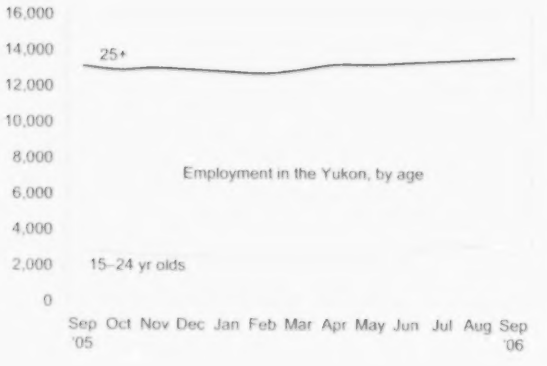
		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	%----------		----------	%----------		
2006	Sep	78.6	71.4	80.3	81.3	82.4	75.9	77.5
	Aug	80.0	81.0	79.8	83.2	83.3	76.9	76.4
	Jul	80.0	83.3	79.2	83.2	82.1	76.9	76.4
	Jun	77.7	71.4	79.2	80.4	83.3	73.4	75.3
	May	76.3	66.7	78.6	78.5	82.1	73.4	76.4
	Apr	74.5	59.5	78.2	77.6	81.0	71.6	76.4
	Mar	73.6	59.5	77.0	75.7	79.8	71.6	74.4
	Feb	71.8	57.1	75.3	74.5	78.6	69.1	72.2
	Jan	73.6	64.3	75.3	74.5	78.6	73.4	73.3
2005	Dec	74.0	64.3	76.3	74.5	78.6	73.4	74.2
	Nov	74.4	66.7	76.9	75.5	78.6	73.4	74.2
	Oct	74.9	64.3	76.9	76.4	78.6	73.4	75.3
	Sep	76.7	73.8	77.5	79.2	79.8	75.2	75.3

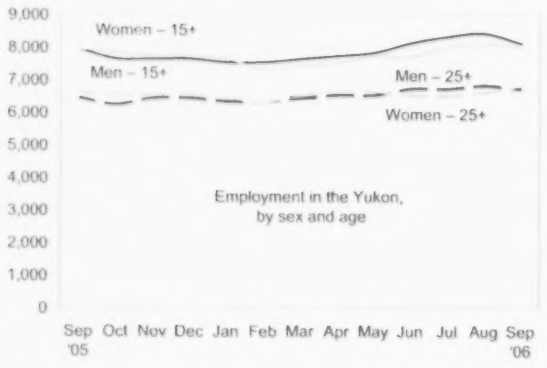
Employment Rate

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	%----------		----------	%----------		
2006	Sep	74.9	61.9	78.0	75.7	78.8	74.1	76.4
	Aug	76.3	71.4	77.5	78.5	81.0	75.0	74.2
	Jul	75.8	73.8	76.9	77.6	79.8	74.1	73.0
	Jun	73.5	61.9	76.3	75.7	79.8	70.6	73.0
	May	72.6	59.5	75.7	72.9	77.4	70.6	74.2
	Apr	70.4	50.0	75.3	72.0	77.4	68.8	74.2
	Mar	69.4	52.4	73.6	71.0	76.2	67.9	72.2
	Feb	68.1	50.0	72.4	70.8	75.0	66.4	70.0
	Jan	69.9	57.1	73.0	70.8	75.0	69.7	71.1
2005	Dec	71.2	57.1	74.0	71.7	76.2	70.6	73.0
	Nov	71.2	59.5	74.6	71.7	76.2	70.6	73.0
	Oct	71.2	61.9	74.0	71.7	73.8	71.6	73.0
	Sep	73.5	66.7	75.1	74.5	76.2	72.5	74.2

Change (% points) Sept 2005 to Sept 2006	
Both	
15+	1.4
15-24	-4.8
25+	2.9
Men	
15+	1.2
25+	2.6
Women	
15+	1.6
25+	2.2







Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in the Yukon, the NWT and in each province of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *or they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate. The LFS is a major source of information on the personal characteristics of the working-age population, including age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and family characteristics.

In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 83% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey.*

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Reference Week**
   The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. **Self-employed**
   There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages — for example, the March 2004 unemployment rate of 6.0% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. **Unemployment**
    Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. **Unemployment rate**
    The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Information sheet no. 34.174–10.06
Next release date: November 6th, 2006

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